Our one supreme court held on new castle county, delaware district court on the land: Yisra'el; common-wealth: a superior court of Law for the people, original jurisdiction under Elohiym the creator:

exclusive jurisdiction for the	,	,	2008 A	DISTRI
FICTITIOUS FOREIGN STATE V. phillip-allen: non-corporate entity phillip-allen: & rebecca-jane: non-corporate entity) CASE #) JUDGE:)	.08-491	UG -6 PM 3: 30	FILED BY

JUDICIAL NOTICE: IN THE NATURE OF WRIT OF CORAM NON JUDICE & A DEMAND FOR DISMISSAL OR STATE THE PROPER JURISDICTION & A DEMAND FOR A REVERSAL OF JUDGMENT FOR CONVICTION FOR LACK OF JURISDICTION

Notice: The use of statutes and Court Cases decisions are for the simple use of identifying the admissions of the United States and the officers for the United States. There shall be no presumed or assumed implication that the steward or the county are claiming a right of use, a change of law form or a change of jurisdiction.

Now comes phillip-allen: a non corporate entity with a JUDICIAL NOTICE: IN THE NATURE OF WRIT OF CORAM NON JUDICE and A DEMAND FOR DISMISSAL and A DEMAND FOR REVERSAL OF JUDGMENT FOR CONVICTION FOR LACK OF JURISDICTION. Pursuant to FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE Rule 4 (j)

The New Castle County Delaware Superior Court is defined under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 4 (j) as a FOREIGN STATE as defined under Title 28 United States Code 1602-1611 FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY ACT (FSIA). I phillip-allen: a living man on the land (See Annex 1 the scripture natural born record) is challenged and full disclosure of the true jurisdiction of New Castle County Delaware Superior Court is now being demanded for the record.

Because the court acting is in Coram Non Judice with out a judge, jurisdiction or authority all judgments are VOID pursuant to the court's Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 60 and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 60 Relief from Judgment or Order; (3) set aside a judgment for fraud on the court. (4) the judgment is void. The court has failed to prove jurisdiction in this action and because it hides behind Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 4 (j) as a foreign state it has no jurisdiction to hear or make any ruling in this action.

Any failure to disclose the true jurisdiction is a violation of 15 Statutes at Large, Chapter 249 (section 1), enacted July 27 1868 Chap. CCXLIX. – An Act concerning the Rights of American Citizens in foreign States.

Whereas the rights of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas in the recognition of this

principle this government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the right of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the government thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed; Thereof:

Be it enacted by the Senator and the House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled. That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision, of any officers of is government which denies, restricts, impairs or questions the rights of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government.

As an America Citizen I hold the inherent right of the 11th amendment. The judicial power shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted by a Foreign State. If this FOREIGN STATE is misusing my name as an America Citizen by placing it in all Caps or misusing the last name as using the term "person" as a CORPORATION then all complaints and suit against such CORPORATION fall under the FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY ACT and the DEPARTMENT OF STATE OFFICES in Washington DC. They now have to be notify pursuant to 22 CFR 93.1 -93.2. A copy of the FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY ACT (See Annex 2 for a copy of the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act) must be file with the complaint to the defendant's chief executive officer of the CORPORATION.

MUNICIPAL, COUNTY, or STATE COURTS lack jurisdiction to hear any case under the FOREIGN STATE definitions. Said jurisdiction lies with the "district court for the United States Court of Claims," otherwise known as the "original district court" established by congress in the states under Article III of the Constitution, which are "constitutional courts" and has not included in the territorial courts created under Article IV. Section 3, Clause 2, that are "legislative" courts under the FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY ACT Statutes pursuant to Title 28 United States Code Rule 1101, exclusively, under the FSIA Statutes pursuant to 28 United States Code §1330.

The Defendant is a non corporate entity and is not registered with any Secretary of State as a CORPORATION. It is an undisputed, conclusive presumption that phillip-allen: is not a CORPORATION and who is not registered with any Secretary of State as a CORPORATION (See Annex 3 The Scripture Record) and the Superior Court for New Castle County Delaware is a foreign state and the prosecution in the case has **FAILED** to state a claim to which relief can be granted under 12(b) (6). This is a FATAL DEFECT, and therefore, the instant case and all related issues are hereby DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE for lack of personam, territorial and subject matter jurisdiction, Venue and pursuant to the 11th amendment of the constitution to the Bill of Rights as derived from Torah Law.

I phillip-allen: a natural living man on the land on the county is now demanding that the court issue a REVERSAL OF JUDGMENT ORDER: Whereas the New Castle County Delaware Superior Court Civil Case No: 05L-10-099 FSS is void and that the case be with prejudice dismissed for lack of proper jurisdiction. <u>See Annex 3 for a copy of the Judgment Order</u>.

I phillip-allen: a natural living man on the land on the county is now demanding that the court issue a REVERSAL OF JUDGMENT ORDER: Whereas the New Castle County Delaware Superior Court Criminal

Case No: 0111003230 is void and that the case be with prejudice dismissed for lack of proper jurisdiction. <u>See Annex 3 for a copy of the Probation Judgment Order.</u>

Writ of error coram nobis

A common-law writ, the purpose of which is to correct a judgment in the same court in which it was rendered, on the ground of error of fact, for which statutes provides no other remedy, where facts did not appear of record, or was unknown to the court when judgment was pronounced, and which, if known would have prevented the judgment the judgment, and which was unknown, and could of reasonable diligence in time to have been otherwise presented to the court, unless one was prevented from so presenting them by duress, fear, or other sufficient cause.

Writ of error *coram nobis* – A common-law writ of ancient origin devised by the judiciary, which constitutes a remedy for setting aside a judgment which for a valid reason should never have been rendered. 24 C.J.S., Criminal Law § 1610 (2004).

Writ of error *coram nobis* 'principal function is to afford the court the court in which an aaction was tried an opportunity to correct its own record with reference to a vital fact not known when the judgment was rendered, and which could not have been presented by a motion for a new trial, appeal or other existing statutory proceeding. Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd edition, page 1861: 24 C.J.S., Criminal Law § 1606 b...page 145.

Writ of coram non judice

In presence of a person not a judge. When a suit is brought and determined in a court which has no jurisdiction in the matter, then it is said to be coram non judice, and the judgment is void.

Definitions

Corpus Juris Secundum "The Body of Law" or Legal encyclopedia, Volume 7, Section 4: as quoted:

"Attorney & client: An Attorney's "first" duty is to the Courts (1st) and the public (2nd) and not to the client (3rd), and wherever the duties to an attorney's client "conflict" with those interests that he/she owes his allegiance to, as an officer of the court in the administration of justice, the former must yield to the latter". The Biggest problem today is that People do not know their own rights & blindly entrust their rights to someone else.

Foreign Court

The courts of a foreign state or nation. In the United States, this term is frequently applied to the courts of one of the states when their judgment or records are introduced in the courts of another.

Foreign jurisdiction

Any jurisdiction foreign to that of the forum; e.g. a sister state or another country. Also the exercise by a state or nation jurisdiction beyond its own territory. Long - arm

Service of process is a form of such foreign or extraterritorial jurisdiction

Foreign laws

The laws of a foreign country, or of a sister state. In conflict of law, the legal principle of jurisprudence which are part of the law of a sister state or nation. Foreign laws are additions to our own laws, and in that respect are called "jus receptum"

Foreign corporation

A corporation doing business in one state though chartered or incorporated in another state is a foreign corporation as to the first state, and, as such, is required to consent to certain conditions and restriction in order to do business in such first state. Under federal tax laws, a foreign corporation is one which is not organized under the law of one of the states or territories of the United States. I.R.C. § 7701 (a) (5). Service of process on foreign corporation is governed by the Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 See also Corporation.

Statue – A legislative rule of law of society given the force of law by the consent of the governed. Webster's Dictionary. Notice that it does not say the majority of the governed nor the majority of the people.

TITLE 26 - INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, Subtitle F - Procedure and Administration CHAPTER 79 – DEFINITIONS Sec. **7701.** Definitions **(5)** Foreign The term "foreign" when applied to a corporation or partnership means a corporation or partnership which is not domestic."

Foreign service of process

Service of process for the acquisition of jurisdiction by a court in the United States upon a person in a foreign country is prescribed by Fed R. Civ. P. 4 (i) and 28 U.S.C.A. § 1608. Service of process on foreign corporation is governed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d) (3)

Foreign states

Nations which are outside the United States. Term may also refer to another state; i.e. a sister state.

Foreign immunity

With respect to jurisdiction immunity of foreign nation, see 28 U.S.C.A 1602 et seq.

Profiteering

Taking advantage of unusual or exceptional circumstance to make excessive profit; e.g. selling of scarce or essential goods at inflated price during time of emergency or war.

Person

In general usage, a human being (i.e. nature person) thought by statute term may include a firm, labor organizations, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representative, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy or receivers. National Labor Relations act, §2(1).

LEGAL DEFINITION UNDER FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY ACT - PERSON:

In general usage, a human being; by statute, however, the term can include firms, labor organizations, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in <u>Bankruptcy</u>, or receivers.

A corporation is a "person" for purposes of the constitutional guarantees of EQUAL PROTECTION OF LAWS and <u>Due</u> Process of Law.

A corporation is a" person" within meaning of equal protection and due process provisions of United States Constitution.

Foreign governments otherwise eligible to sue in United States courts are "persons" entitled to institute a suit for treble damages for alleged antitrust violations under the <u>Clayton Act</u> (15 U.S.C.A. § 12 et seq.). West's Encyclopedia of American Law, edition 2. Copyright 2008 The Gale Group, Inc.

person n. 1) a human being. 2) a corporation treated as having the rights and obligations of a person. Counties and cities can be treated as a person in the same manner as a corporation. However, corporations, counties and cities cannot have the emotions of humans such as malice, and therefore are not liable for punitive damages. (See: party, corporation)

Person. This word is applied to men, women and children, who are called natural persons. In law, man and person are not exactly synonymous terms. Any human being is a man, whether he be a member of society or not, whatever may be the rank he holds, or whatever may be his age, sex, &c. A person is a man considered according to the rank he holds in society, with all the rights to which the place he holds entitles him, and the duties which it imposes. I Bouy, Inst. n. 137.

1. It is also used to denote a corporation which is an artificial person. 1 Bl. Com. 123; 4 Bing. 669; C. 33 Eng. C. L R. 488; Woodes. Lect. 116; Bac. Us. 57; 1 Mod. 164. But when the word "Persons" is spoken of in legislative acts, natural persons will be intended, unless something appears in the context to show that it applies to artificial persons. 1 Scam. R. 178.

PERSON - <u>Corporations</u>, companies, associations, firms, partnerships, societies, and joint stock companies, as well as individuals. I United States Code (note: this term, when used in the legal context, can be confusing since whether it refersto entities other than natural persons is often dependent on context and official interpretation. e.g. Are corporations entitled, under limited circumstances, entitled to appointment of counsel in federal court? The clear wording of I United States Code seems to include them but the courts, using their semantic expertise, have denied this.)

Person - "In law, man & person are not exactly-synonymous terms" See Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856, I Bouv. Inst. n. 137

Human being - Is defined as a "Natural man: unenlightened or unregenerate." Page 1461, unregenerate means "not regenerate: unrepentant; sinner, not convinced by or unconverted to a particular religion; wicked, sinful. From the Random House Dictionary of the English Language 2nd Edition, page 901.

Natural person - any human being who as such is a legal entity as distinguished from an artificial person, like a corporation, which derives its status as a legal entity from being recognized so in law: means human being, and not an artificial or unjust person.

Name - "A designation by which a person natural or artificial, is known." A Dictionary of Law, (1893), William C. Anderson, Page 694.

Names – Are symbols of things, marks of things, a note of a thing. Bouvier's Law Dictionary, (1914) Maxim: pages 2148-2149.

Residence implies something more than mere transient visitation. The National Law Library, published by Collier, Volume III, Page 358 footnote.

United states Codes TITLE 18 > CHAPTER 44 > §-921: Definitions:

- (a) As used in this chapter...
- (1) The term "person" and the term corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company

At common law in England, it issued from the Court of Kings Bench to a judgment of that Court. Its principal aim is to afford the Court in which an action was tried and opportunity to correct it own record with reference to a vital fact not known when the judgment was rendered. It is also said that at common law to correct errors of the officers of the Court.

The original being placed in the de-jure record in the family dye Scriptures for lawful recording before the creator Elohiym, all others will be an authenticated abstract of the original and authorizing an authenticated abstract of the original into the public record and in the evidence file at and with the county coroner-medical examiner.

I phillip-allen: steward of the trustee Elohiym the creator and post-master for the judicial districts being competent declaring with first-hand knowledge of the truth of the facts declared herein: with nothing but dry land under foot and the presence of Elohiym the creator set down my lawful autograph and my seals below as declared testimony to the above facts above.

So executed, on the second day of the first week of the sixth month of the year 6010: in the name of the trustee Elohiym the creator, Ishi the one living deity: King of kings and Ruler of rulers Elohiym. אלהים.

May Elohiym: the Creator bless you All.

Seal: peillip-allen:

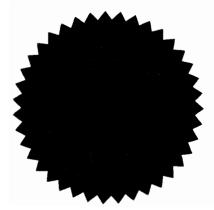
phillip-allen: steward: for the Trustee: for the judicial-districts: the de-jure county on the land:

Yisra'el: common-wealth

Scal: philip - allen:

> phillip-allen: holding the office of post master for the judicial-districts: the de-jure county on the land: Yisra'el: common-wealth

Seal: for the judicial-districts: on the de-jure county on the land: Yisra'el: common-wealth





PROOF OF SERVICE

Now comes phillip-allen: with a Judicial Notice: In The Nature Of Writ Of Coram Non Judice and A Demand For Dismissal Or State The Proper Jurisdiction and A Demand For A Reversal of Judgment For Conviction For Lack of Jurisdiction. Served on the Clerk of the new castle county delaware district court and served on the prosecutors identified below on this 3rd day 1st week 6th month of the year 6010. For translation purpose: August 6, 2008.

Prosecutors for civil case No: 05L-10-099 FSS Thomas DH Barnett, Esquire Draper and Goldberg 512 East Market St. PO BOX 947 Georgetown, DE 19947-0947

Neil F. Dignon, Esquire Draper and Goldberg 512 East Market St. PO BOX 947 Georgetown, DE 19947-0947

Adam Hiller, Esquire Draper & Goldberg, PLLC 1500 North French Street 2nd Floor Wilmington, Delaware 19801 Delivery Confirmation: 0306 1070 0004 4054 5625

Prosecutors for civil case No: No: 0111003230

Joseph Biden
Delaware Attorney General
Carvel State Building
820 North King Street
Wilmington, DE 19801

phillip-allen General Post Office Odessa. Delaware [19730-9999]

phillip - allen ;

The Scriptures

Presented by: Elohipm אלהים:

To: family dye

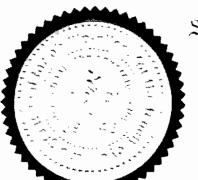
The Hamily Record

Status	Known As	Born
The child	phillip-allen, dyc	Born: 5946
Father	james-turner dye	Born 5909
Mother	ruth inure i due	Bont: 5920
Wife	rebecca janc: dyc	Born: 5950
Father	robert lee harvey	Born: 5915
Mother	betsy jane: harvey	Born: 5930
Place	The Earli	



This authenticated abstract of the original record for the natural born child known as phillipallen, family dye is recorded in the dye family "Book of Elohiym, The Holy Scriptures" as the absolute truth concerning phillip-allen, family dye being a bring child of the Most High

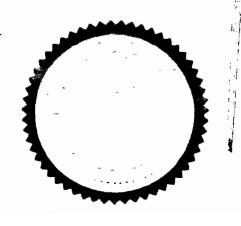
Witnessed this day by the living men, steward for the Trustee. Elohiym, as truthful testimony on this the eighth day of the tenth month in the year of the Almighty. Elohiym six thousand nine



Scal seilly allen: dye

philip-allen family die

steward for the Trustee:
notary - post master
for the judicial-districts:
the de-jure county on the land
Visra'el: common-wealth



Annex 2

Attachment

US Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, as amended 1997

UNITED STATES CODE TITLE 28. JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE PART IV--JURISDICTION AND VENUE CHAPTER 85--DISTRICT COURTS; JURISDICTION

§ 1330. Actions against foreign states

- (a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction without regard to amount in controversy of any nonjury civil action against a foreign state as defined in section 1603(a) of this title as to any claim for relief in personam with respect to which the foreign state is not entitled to immunity either under sections 1605-1607 of this title or under any applicable international agreement.
- (b) Personal jurisdiction over a foreign state shall exist as to every claim for relief over which the district courts have jurisdiction under subsection (a) where service has been made under section 1608 of this title.
- (c) For purposes of subsection (b), an appearance by a foreign state does not confer personal jurisdiction with respect to any claim for relief not arising out of any transaction or occurrence enumerated in sections 1605-1607 of this title.

CHAPTER 97--JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITIES OF FOREIGN STATES

§ 1602. Findings and declaration of purpose

The Congress finds that the determination by United States courts of the claims of foreign states to immunity from the jurisdiction of such courts would serve the interests of justice and would protect the rights of both foreign states and litigants in United States courts. Under international law, states are not immune from the jurisdiction of foreign courts insofar as their commercial activities are concerned, and their commercial property may be levied upon for the satisfaction of judgments rendered against them in connection with their commercial activities. Claims of foreign states to immunity should henceforth be decided by courts of the United States and of the States in conformity with the principles set forth in this chapter.

§ 1603. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter--

- (a) A "foreign state", except as used in section 1608 of this title, includes a political subdivision of a foreign state or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state as defined in subsection (b).
- (b) An "agency or instrumentality of a foreign state" means any entity--
- (1) which is a separate legal person, corporate or otherwise, and
- (2) which is an organ of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, or a majority of whose shares or other ownership interest is owned by a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, and
- (3) which is neither a citizen of a State of the United States as defined in section 1332(c) and (d) of this title, nor created under the laws of any third country.
- (c) The "United States" includes all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(e) A "commercial activity carried on in the United States by a foreign state" means commercial activity carried on by such state and having substantial contact with the United States.

§ 1604. Immunity of a foreign state from jurisdiction

Subject to existing international agreements to which the United States is a party at the time of enactment of this Act a foreign state shall be immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States and of the States except as provided in sections 1605 to 1607 of this chapter.

§ 1605. General exceptions to the jurisdictional immunity of a foreign state

- (a) A foreign state shall not be immune from the jurisdiction of courts of the United States or of the States in any case--
- (1) in which the foreign state has waived its immunity either explicitly or by implication, notwithstanding any withdrawal of the waiver which the foreign state may purport to effect except in accordance with the terms of the waiver;
- (2) in which the action is based upon a commercial activity carried on in the United States by the foreign state; or upon an act performed in the United States in connection with a commercial activity of the foreign state elsewhere; or upon an act outside the territory of the United States in connection with a commercial activity of the foreign state elsewhere and that act causes a direct effect in the United States;
- (3) in which rights in property taken in violation of international law are in issue and that property or any property exchanged for such property is present in the United States in connection with a commercial activity carried on in the United States by the foreign state; or that property or any property exchanged for such property is owned or operated by an agency or instrumentality of the foreign state and that agency or instrumentality is engaged in a commercial activity in the United States;
- (4) in which rights in property in the United States acquired by succession or gift or rights in immovable property situated in the United States are in issue;
- (5) not otherwise encompassed in paragraph (2) above, in which money damages are sought against a foreign state for personal injury or death, or damage to or loss of property, occurring in the United States and caused by the tortious act or omission of that foreign state or of any official or employee of that foreign state while acting within the scope of his office or employment; except this paragraph shall not apply to--
- (A) any claim based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function regardless of whether the discretion be abused, or
- (B) any claim arising out of malicious prosecution, abuse of process, libel, slander, misrepresentation, deceit, or interference with contract rights;
- (6) in which the action is brought, either to enforce an agreement made by the foreign state with or for the benefit of a private party to submit to arbitration all or any differences which have arisen or which may arise between the parties with respect to a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not, concerning a subject matter capable of settlement by arbitration under the laws of the United States, or to confirm an award made pursuant to such an agreement to arbitrate, if (A) the arbitration takes place or is intended to take place in the United States, (B) the agreement or award is or may be governed by a treaty or other international agreement in force for the United States calling for the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards, (C) the underlying claim, save for the agreement to arbitrate, could have been brought in a United States court under this section or section 1607, or (D) paragraph (1) of this subsection is otherwise applicable; or
- (7) not otherwise covered by paragraph (2), in which money damages are sought against a foreign state for personal injury or death that was caused by an act of torture, extrajudicial killing, aircraft sabotage, hostage taking, or the provision of material support or resources (as defined in section 2339A of title 18) for such an act if such act or provision of material support is engaged in by an official, employee, or agent of such foreign

state while acting within the scope of his or her office, employment, or agency, except that the court shall decline to hear a claim under this paragraph--

- (A) if the foreign state was not designated as a state sponsor of terrorism under section 6(i) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)) or section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371) at the time the act occurred, unless later so designated as a result of such act; and
- (B) even if the foreign state is or was so designated, if-
- (i) the act occurred in the foreign state against which the claim has been brought and the claimant has not afforded the foreign state a reasonable opportunity to arbitrate the claim in accordance with accepted international rules of arbitration; or
- (ii) neither the claimant nor the victim was a national of the United States (as that term is defined in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act) when the act upon which the claim is based occurred.
- (b) A foreign state shall not be immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in any case in which a suit in admiralty is brought to enforce a maritime lien against a vessel or cargo of the foreign state. which maritime lien is based upon a commercial activity of the foreign state: Provided, That-
- (1) notice of the suit is given by delivery of a copy of the summons and of the complaint to the person, or his agent, having possession of the vessel or cargo against which the maritime lien is asserted; and if the vessel or cargo is arrested pursuant to process obtained on behalf of the party bringing the suit, the service of process of arrest shall be deemed to constitute valid delivery of such notice, but the party bringing the suit shall be liable for any damages sustained by the foreign state as a result of the arrest if the party bringing the suit had actual or constructive knowledge that the vessel or cargo of a foreign state was involved; and
- (2) notice to the foreign state of the commencement of suit as provided in section 1608 of this title is initiated within ten days either of the delivery of notice as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection or, in the case of a party who was unaware that the vessel or cargo of a foreign state was involved, of the date such party determined the existence of the foreign state's interest.
- (c) Whenever notice is delivered under subsection (b)(1), the suit to enforce a maritime lien shall thereafter proceed and shall be heard and determined according to the principles of law and rules of practice of suits in rem whenever it appears that, had the vessel been privately owned and possessed, a suit in rem might have been maintained. A decree against the foreign state may include costs of the suit and, if the decree is for a money judgment, interest as ordered by the court, except that the court may not award judgment against the foreign state in an amount greater than the value of the vessel or cargo upon which the maritime lien arose. Such value shall be determined as of the time notice is served under subsection (b)(1). Decrees shall be subject to appeal and revision as provided in other cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. Nothing shall preclude the plaintiff in any proper case from seeking relief in personam in the same action brought to enforce a maritime lien as provided in this section.
- (d) A foreign state shall not be immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in any action brought to foreclose a preferred mortgage, as defined in the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920 (46 U.S.C. 911 and following). Such action shall be brought, heard, and determined in accordance with the provisions of that Act and in accordance with the principles of law and rules of practice of suits in rem, whenever it appears that had the vessel been privately owned and possessed a suit in rem might have been maintained.
- (e) For purposes of paragraph (7) of subsection (a)--
- (1) the terms "torture" and "extrajudicial killing" have the meaning given those terms in section 3 of the Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991:
- (2) the term "hostage taking" has the meaning given that term in Article 1 of the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages; and
- (3) the term "aircraft sabotage" has the meaning given that term in Article 1 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation.
- (f) No action shall be maintained under subsection (a)(7) unless the action is commenced not later than 10 years after the date on which the cause of action arose. All principles of equitable tolling, including the period during which the foreign state was immune from suit, shall apply in calculating this limitation period.

(g) Limitation on discovery .--

- (1) In general.--(A) Subject to paragraph (2), if an action is filed that would otherwise be barred by section 1604, but for subsection (a)(7), the court, upon request of the Attorney General, shall stay any request, demand, or order for discovery on the United States that the Attorney General certifies would significantly interfere with a criminal investigation or prosecution, or a national security operation, related to the incident that gave rise to the cause of action, until such time as the Attorney General advises the court that such request, demand, or order will no longer so interfere.
- (B) A stay under this paragraph shall be in effect during the 12-month period beginning on the date on which the court issues the order to stay discovery. The court shall renew the order to stay discovery for additional 12-month periods upon motion by the United States if the Attorney General certifies that discovery would significantly interfere with a criminal investigation or prosecution, or a national security operation, related to the incident that gave rise to the cause of action.
- (2) Sunset.--(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), no stay shall be granted or continued in effect under paragraph (1) after the date that is 10 years after the date on which the incident that gave rise to the cause of action occurred.
- (B) After the period referred to in subparagraph (A), the court, upon request of the Attorney General, may stay any request, demand, or order for discovery on the United States that the court finds a substantial likelihood would--
- (i) create a serious threat of death or serious bodily injury to any person;
- (ii) adversely affect the ability of the United States to work in cooperation with foreign and international law enforcement agencies in investigating violations of United States law; or
- (iii) obstruct the criminal case related to the incident that gave rise to the cause of action or undermine the potential for a conviction in such case.
- (3) Evaluation of evidence.--The court's evaluation of any request for a stay under this subsection filed by the Attorney General shall be conducted ex parte and in camera.
- (4) Bar on motions to dismiss.--A stay of discovery under this subsection shall constitute a bar to the granting of a motion to dismiss under rules 12(b)(6) and 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (5) Construction.--Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the United States from seeking protective orders or asserting privileges ordinarily available to the United States.

§ 1606. Extent of liability

As to any claim for relief with respect to which a foreign state is not entitled to immunity under section 1605 or 1607 of this chapter, the foreign state shall be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as a private individual under like circumstances; but a foreign state except for an agency or instrumentality thereof shall not be liable for punitive damages; if, however, in any case wherein death was caused, the law of the place where the action or omission occurred provides, or has been construed to provide, for damages only punitive in nature, the foreign state shall be liable for actual or compensatory damages measured by the pecuniary injuries resulting from such death which were incurred by the persons for whose benefit the action was brought.

§ 1607. Counterclaims

In any action brought by a foreign state, or in which a foreign state intervenes, in a court of the United States or of a State, the foreign state shall not be accorded immunity with respect to any counterclaim--

- (a) for which a foreign state would not be entitled to immunity under section 1605 of this chapter had such claim been brought in a separate action against the foreign state; or
- (b) arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the claim of the foreign state; or

(c) to the extent that the counterclaim does not seek relief exceeding in amount or differing in kind from that sought by the foreign state.

§ 1608. Service; time to answer; default

- (a) Service in the courts of the United States and of the States shall be made upon a foreign state or political subdivision of a foreign state:
- (1) by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint in accordance with any special arrangement for service between the plaintiff and the foreign state or political subdivision; or
- (2) if no special arrangement exists, by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint in accordance with an applicable international convention on service of judicial documents; or
- (3) if service cannot be made under paragraphs (1) or (2), by sending a copy of the summons and complaint and a notice of suit, together with a translation of each into the official language of the foreign state, by any form of mail requiring a signed receipt, to be addressed and dispatched by the clerk of the court to the head of the ministry of foreign affairs of the foreign state concerned, or
- (4) if service cannot be made within 30 days under paragraph (3), by sending two copies of the summons and complaint and a notice of suit, together with a translation of each into the official language of the foreign state, by any form of mail requiring a signed receipt, to be addressed and dispatched by the clerk of the court to the Secretary of State in Washington, District of Columbia, to the attention of the Director of Special Consular Services—and the Secretary shall transmit one copy of the papers through diplomatic channels to the foreign state and shall send to the clerk of the court a certified copy of the diplomatic note indicating when the papers were transmitted.

As used in this subsection, a "notice of suit" shall mean a notice addressed to a foreign state and in a form prescribed by the Secretary of State by regulation.

- (b) Service in the courts of the United States and of the States shall be made upon an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state:
- (1) by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint in accordance with any special arrangement for service between the plaintiff and the agency or instrumentality; or
- (2) if no special arrangement exists, by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint either to an officer, a managing or general agent, or to any other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process in the United States; or in accordance with an applicable international convention on service of judicial documents; or
- (3) if service cannot be made under paragraphs (1) or (2), and if reasonably calculated to give actual notice, by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint, together with a translation of each into the official language of the foreign state--
- (A) as directed by an authority of the foreign state or political subdivision in response to a letter rogatory or request or
- (B) by any form of mail requiring a signed receipt, to be addressed and dispatched by the clerk of the court to the agency or instrumentality to be served, or
- (C) as directed by order of the court consistent with the law of the place where service is to be made.
- (c) Service shall be deemed to have been made--
- (1) in the case of service under subsection (a)(4), as of the date of transmittal indicated in the certified copy of the diplomatic note; and
- (2) in any other case under this section, as of the date of receipt indicated in the certification, signed and returned postal receipt, or other proof of service applicable to the method of service employed.
- (d) In any action brought in a court of the United States or of a State, a foreign state, a political subdivision thereof, or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state shall serve an answer or other responsive pleading to the complaint within sixty days after service has been made under this section.

(e) No judgment by default shall be entered by a court of the United States or of a State against a foreign state, a political subdivision thereof, or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state, unless the claimant establishes his claim or right to relief by evidence satisfactory to the court. A copy of any such default judgment shall be sent to the foreign state or political subdivision in the manner prescribed for service in this section.

§ 1609. Immunity from attachment and execution of property of a foreign state

Subject to existing international agreements to which the United States is a party at the time of enactment of this Act the property in the United States of a foreign state shall be immune from attachment arrest and execution except as provided in sections 1610 and 1611 of this chapter.

§ 1610. Exceptions to the immunity from attachment or execution

- (a) The property in the United States of a foreign state, as defined in section 1603(a) of this chapter, used for a commercial activity in the United States, shall not be immune from attachment in aid of execution, or from execution, upon a judgment entered by a court of the United States or of a State after the effective date of this Act, if--
- (1) the foreign state has waived its immunity from attachment in aid of execution or from execution either explicitly or by implication, notwithstanding any withdrawal of the waiver the foreign state may purport to effect except in accordance with the terms of the waiver, or
- (2) the property is or was used for the commercial activity upon which the claim is based, or
- (3) the execution relates to a judgment establishing rights in property which has been taken in violation of international law or which has been exchanged for property taken in violation of international law, or
- (4) the execution relates to a judgment establishing rights in property--
- (A) which is acquired by succession or gift, or
- (B) which is immovable and situated in the United States: Provided, That such property is not used for purposes of maintaining a diplomatic or consular mission or the residence of the Chief of such mission, or
- (5) the property consists of any contractual obligation or any proceeds from such a contractual obligation to indemnify or hold harmless the foreign state or its employees under a policy of automobile or other liability or casualty insurance covering the claim which merged into the judgment, or
- (6) the judgment is based on an order confirming an arbitral award rendered against the foreign state, provided that attachment in aid of execution, or execution, would not be inconsistent with any provision in the arbitral agreement, or
- (7) the judgment relates to a claim for which the foreign state is not immune under section 1605(a)(7), regardless of whether the property is or was involved with the act upon which the claim is based.
- (b) In addition to subsection (a), any property in the United States of an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state engaged in commercial activity in the United States shall not be immune from attachment in aid of execution, or from execution, upon a judgment entered by a court of the United States or of a State after the effective date of this Act, if--
- (1) the agency or instrumentality has waived its immunity from attachment in aid of execution or from execution either explicitly or implicitly, notwithstanding any withdrawal of the waiver the agency or instrumentality may purport to effect except in accordance with the terms of the waiver, or
- (2) the judgment relates to a claim for which the agency or instrumentality is not immune by virtue of section 1605(a) (2), (3), (5), or (7) or 1605(b) of this chapter, regardless of whether the property is or was involved in the act upon which the claim is based.
- (c) No attachment or execution referred to in subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be permitted until the court has ordered such attachment and execution after having determined that a reasonable period of time has

"Restrictive" Theory of (d) The property of a foreign state, as defined in section 1603(a) of this chapter, Sovereign Immunity used for a commercial activity in the United States, shall not be immune from attachment prior to the entry of judgment in any action brought in a court of the United States or of a State, or prior to the elapse of the period of time provided in subsection (c) of this section, if--

- (1) the foreign state has explicitly waived its immunity from attachment prior to judgment, notwithstanding any withdrawal of the waiver the foreign state may purport to effect except in accordance with the terms of the waiver, and
- (2) the purpose of the attachment is to secure satisfaction of a judgment that has been or may ultimately be entered against the foreign state, and not to obtain jurisdiction.
- (e) The vessels of a foreign state shall not be immune from arrest in rem, interlocutory sale, and execution in actions brought to foreclose a preferred mortgage as provided in section 1605(d).

§ 1611. Certain types of property immune from execution

- (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1610 of this chapter, the property of those organizations designated by the President as being entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided by the International Organizations Immunities Act shall not be subject to attachment or any other judicial process impeding the disbursement of funds to, or on the order of, a foreign state as the result of an action brought in the courts of the United States or of the States.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1610 of this chapter, the property of a foreign state shall be immune from attachment and from execution, if--
- (1) the property is that of a foreign central bank or monetary authority held for its own account, unless such bank or authority, or its parent foreign government, has explicitly waived its immunity from attachment in aid of execution, or from execution, notwithstanding any withdrawal of the waiver which the bank, authority or government may purport to effect except in accordance with the terms of the waiver; or
- (2) the property is, or is intended to be, used in connection with a military activity and
- (A) is of a military character, or
- (B) is under the control of a military authority or defense agency.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1610 of this chapter, the property of a foreign state shall be immune from attachment and from execution in an action brought under section 302 of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 to the extent that the property is a facility or installation used by an accredited diplomatic mission for official purposes.

Ch. 9 Suing Non-U.S. Governmental Entities in U.S. Courts

- A. The FSIA purposefully restricts sovereign immunity so that private parties dealing with or injured by foreign states, particularly in commercial transactions, may obtain judicial relief. See, e.g. Verlinden B.V. v. Central Bank of Nigeria, 461 U.S. 480, 487 (1983); See also H.R. Rep. 94-1487, reprinted in 1976 U.S.C.C.A.N. 6604, 6605 (Sep. 9. 1976) (FSIA "codif[ies]" principle that immunity "does not extend to suits based on its commercial or private acts (jure gestionis).").
- B. Importantly, unlike other types of immunity, since 1976, the FSIA places immunity decisions solely in the hands of the courts and solely as a matter of statutory interpretation. See, e.g., Dole Food v. Patickson, 538 U.S. 468, 479 (2003) (rejecting policy-based arguments in favor of ordinary application of statute).
- C. The shift to statutory-based immunity provides an argument that diplomatic and foreign policy considerations are irrelevant. *Id.*

Annex 3

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN AND FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY

NK. I.S.B.	
Plaintiff	
	,
et al	
13 at an East.	
	Plaintiff*

CAN NO 051 10 0994 88

NON-ARBITRATION
in Rein
Sei, Fa. Sur Mortgage Action
Mortgage Record 2004/227-38336

Property Address 1934 nhow Church Rd Lawrend, 14, 19734

ORDER GRANTING SUMMARY JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF PLAINTIFF, DENYING DEFENDANTS' CROSS MOTIONS, AND DISMISSING COUNTERCLAIMS

- L.— The Motion is hereby GRANTED. All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the respective meanings set forth in the Motion.
- 2. Based upon the affidavit appended to the Motion, the tailare of Rebecca Dye and Solowiz Trust International to file a famely answer to the Complaint supported by an affidavit in accordance with 10 Del. Code § 3001, and the admissions made by Defendants during discovery, and the Court having viewed all facts in a light most fivorable to the Defendants as observed by

Page 16 of 22

the Court in the April 18, 2008 Order, the Court having determined that no genume issue of material facts exists and that Plannotti is entitled to adaption as a matter of law, summary judgment is hereby entered against Derendants in Plaintit's favor

ì. A Money Judgment in the amount of \$108.157.04 is hereby entered against Defendants, jointly and severally, calculated as follows

Principal Balance	Š	95,607,34
Interest from 12.01.2001 to 12.1.2007	Ş	19,672 11
Late Charges	\	1,165,89
Lis Advances	S ,	9,700,86
Property Preservation	\	607,00
Bankruptcy Fees	8	1.100.00
Bankruptey Costs	5	165,00
Attorney Fees (CA =:02104-143	5	10,12251
Attorney Costs (CA #0021 404-143)	S ,	7,816,33
Subtotal	5	167.957.04
Prothonotary Lees	_	175,00
Sheriff's Lees	5	35,00
Subtotal	\	210.00
TOTAL	5	168,167.04

Plus interest continuing to accrue on the unpaid balance at the per-chem rate of \$18.01 per day (6.875% per unnum) from and after December 15, 2007.

- The foregoing shall also constitute a judgment for the foreclosure of Plaintiff's mortainge on the purporty becate but 493 bition Courses Ref. Lowersend, Dfs 19734 in the amounts stated.
- 5. The Cross-Motions are DENIED, and the Counterclaims are dismissed with prejudice

Case 1:08-cv-00491-SLR

Document 2

Filed 08/06/2008

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Date: 04/01/2008

PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICE WALK-IN PAYMENTS ONLY **DO56 New Castle Probation and Parole** 26 Parkway Circle **NEW CASTLE, DE - 19720** Phone No. 302-323-6050

Annex 3 Criminal

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is hereby acknowledged by the undersigned that all fines, costs, surcharges, restitution, and supervision fees must be paid in cash, money order, certified check, or personal check made payable to the State of Delaware in the amounts and time specified by the court or otherwise agreed to by signing this acknowledgement.

***** WARNING : A \$30.00 Fee will be charged for each returned personal Check *****

It is also acknowledged and understood that failure to abide by the specific court orders or a breach of this agreement shall be sufficient cause for a Contempt of Court citation and immediate arrest.

Name: Dye, Phillip A SBI#:00143610

DOB: 02/01/1945

SSN: 222-26-0692

R/S: B/ M

DR.LIC.NO:0457075

Address:

403 Union Church Rd, Townsend DE 19734 Employer: <u>Dupont Company -- ADDRESS:Unknown UN 00000 0000</u> Home Phone: 302-378-8015

Work Phone: _ - -

Date of Release:

Method: Sentenced Probationer

Interstate From: N/A

Case#: 011100323	80 Court: New Castle County Superior Court		Judge: Jeror	Eff. Date: 03/26/2008				
CRA#	Description	LVL	Start Dt	MED	ADJ	Length		
_		1				Y	M	D
VN0111122102 \	Vop-Defeat Tax	2	03/26/2008	03/25/2009	03/25/2009	1	0	0
VN0111122202 \	Vop-Defeat Tax	1R	03/26/2008	03/25/2009	03/25/2009	1	0	0
VN0111122402	/op-Fail/Filere	1R	03/26/2008	03/25/2009	03/25/2009	1	0	0
VN0111122302 \	/op-Fail/Filere	1R	03/26/2008	03/25/2009	03/25/2009	1	0	0
Case#: 040900567	1 Court: New Castle County Court of Commo	n Pleas	Judge: John	Welch	Eff.	Date	:11/30/	/2006

CRA#	Description	LVL	Start Dt	MED	ADJ		Length	-
						Y	M	D '
MN04093360	Resist Arrest	2	11/30/2006	11/29/2007	11/29/2007	0	12	0

FINE: 600.00 **Total Court Payment:** 7,486.65 COSTS: 135.65 Supervision Fee: \$ 200.00 6,643.00 REST: \$ Interstate Fee: DRETF: 7,686.65 **Total Due:** VCF: 108.00 **Total Monthly Payment:** CIVIL:

04/26/2008 First Payment Due Date:

In compliance with Senate Bill 50, passed on June 1,2003 and which amended para 14,sec 6504, Title 11, Delaware Code, I hereby agree to pay a supervision fee of: \$200.00 while on Level 2 supervision. This payment is in addition to any agreed upon payments for mandatory fines, court, costs, restitution, etc. and both payments must be kept current.

Assigned Officer: Champion Kennita E

PO#: 10040

.00

Offender:

Phillip A (00 43610)

8 002 1-14 DATE

Intake Officer:

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	\Box	Level 4 Sentence hold at:	Guilty but Menta	fly III, to be c	onfined at Delaware	Psychiatric Center (Delawa	re State Hospital) until competent.	
	Ë	☐ TBD by AG Days	Ê	1			AMOUNT: \$	
ı	RESTIT.	☐ Determined by ISO☐ Joint & Several w/co-deft.	(Victim)	2				
L		ID No. All Terms and Conditions Recognitions		3.	tial Drug/Alcohol	☐ Parenting	AMOUNT: \$	
		Pay costs, fines, restitution	e-imposed	☐ Outpatie	☐TIER LEVEL:			
		☐Previously Ordered ☐During Probation		☐ 4177 DU	_	□ DVCC□ DHSS Conditions	Registration per	
		During / Within		Random	Urinalysis	☐ Anger Management	11 Del C. § 4120-4122, 11 Del C. § 4336.	
		☐ No Contact with:		☐ Zero Tol		☐ Obtain GED☐ Job Training	☐21 Del.C. § 2718 (<i>Felony Only)</i>	
	SNS	☐ Drug Court Standard Condit	tions	☐ Sub Ab		☐ Fully Employed	□DNA Testing	
	CONDITIONS	Comm Serv: Hrs			s/Alcohol Unless y Prescribed.	Forfeit:	☐HIV Testing	
9, 2007	CON		No Driving Per Statute: Mitigating/Aggravating. SB 50:		osses entered on og charges osses entered on Action Number(s)	Other Conditions:	SOUR HAR 26	
November 19, 2007						FD YAATO	lor. uc Nui	
Ĺ	DF	FENSE: DAG:	ÇLERK:	CT	. REPORTER/F	TR: PROBA	TION: TASC:	
1		Illin Con			1/0000			

S)	λ	Case 1:08-cv-00491-SLR	Docur	nent 2 File	ed 08/0	6/2008 Pa	ge 22 of 22
Αı,	, -	DEFENDANT NAME: AKA:				143	3610
\vdash	DEFENDANT	ANA.	۸				26-08
出	FEN	Dye Phillip	A.				0:01am
罝	5	ID NUMBER: 011 00 3230	•	DOB: 12-01	-45		MTB
WORKS	CHARGE		eturn)	No Injury or under §417	Death Pu 7B(e)(1)a-	irsuant to 21 Del. C	C. § 4205A: Defendants convicted risonment defined in this title may I. C. §4204(c)(4).
H	S.	Cr.A. VN D1-11-1225-02		BAC:			a)
CING W	FINANCIAL	□ Pay Costs □ Costs Suspended □ Security Fee	\$		□Civil □Civil .	Penalty Judgment	☐OSCCE to collect ☐Deemed uncollectible ☐Transferred to: Cr.A.
<u>ပ</u>		OP/Contempt Revoked	Not Found	Continued Modi	fied Dis	scharged Withdra	awn Dismissed
N N		☐Resent/Review [☐Boot Camp/	Diversion Boot	Camp [SP
SENT	PROBATION	Effective: 2 - 8 - 08 Defe		Facility		_	(CIRCLE ONE) COMMITMENT RELEASE
	ROB/	☐Min. Mandatory time:	□c	redit For:			DEFERRED COMMITTMENT
	_	Title/Sec:	Пи	o Credit Time Due		- 1	
	SONMENT	Suspended Immediately	Suspended fo	r 0. <i>C</i>	1	Rest. a	mlq
	Sis	Suspended After Suspended After	r <u>lyc</u>	r at level	Ļ	_ Crest / Work R	Rel / Home conf / VOP center
	IMPRI						Rel / Home conf / VOP center Rel / Home conf / VOP center
		Suspended After fo		at level			
	4	Followed by: at le	<u></u>	Concurre		Balance at level	
	V	Level 4 Sentence hold at: Guilty but Ment	tally III, to be c			ic Center (Delaware	e State Hospital) until competent.
ļ		TI TRD by AC Dove	-				AMOUNT: \$
	RESTIT.	☐ Determined by ISO					AMOUNT: \$
,	쮼	☐ Joint & Several w/co-deft. ☐ ID No.	: 3.		_		AMOUNT: \$
	CONDITIONS	☐ All Terms and Conditions Re-imposed ☐ Pay costs, fines, restitution ☐ Previously Ordered ☐ During Probation ☐ During / Within ☐ No Contact with: ☐ Drug Court Standard Conditions ☐ Comm Serv: Hrs ☐ No Driving Per Statute:	☐ Outpatie ☐ 4177 DU ☐ Alcohol ☐ Random ☐ Zero Tol ☐ Mental II ☐ Sub. Abl ☐ No Drug Medicall	Treatment Urinalysis erance Health Eval use Eval s/Alcohol Unless y Prescribed.	T/A DN DH Ar Ot Jo Fu	HSS Conditions orger Management otain GED b Training Illy Employed orfeit	☐TIER LEVEL: ☐SEX OFFENDER: Registration per 11 Del C. § 4120-4122, 11 Del C. § 4336. ☐21 Del C. § 2718 (Felony Only) ☐DNA Testing ☐HIV Testing
November 19, 2007	100	Mitigating/Aggravating SB 50:	remainin	osses entered on g charges. osses entered on Action Number(s)	Other		OBJES FINA 3S SAM 890S
L	DE	FENSE: DAG: CLERK		REPORTER/F		PROBAT	TION: TASC:

SJS 44 (Rev. 11/04)				R SHEET	,	8 - 4 9 1
The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the by local rules of court. This for the civil docket sheet. (SEE IN:	the information contained her m, approved by the Judicial C STRUCTIONS ON THE REVER	ein neither replace nor s Conference of the United ISE OF THE FORM.)	upplemer i States in	nt the filing and service of a September 1974, is required.	pleadings or other papers as re red for the use of the Clerk of	quired by law, except as provided Court for the purpose of initiating
TNDY MAC BAN STATES (b) County of Residence of (E) Phillip a lle Postal Dep (c) Attorney's (Firm Name,	of First Listed Plaintiff KCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CAR - M: - Tment 50	NEW CAST SES)	LE ,DE	County of Residence o	of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES, U.S. NVOLVED.	new donates franty
II. BASIS OF JURISD	(U.S. Government	•		(For Diversity Cases Only)		
2 U.S. Government Defendant	☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenshi	ip of Parties in Item III)	Citiz		2 Incorporated and of Business In 3	
IV. NATURE OF SUIT	(Place an "X" in One Box Onl	(v)	FC	reign Country		
CONTRACT	TOI		FOR	RFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment	PERSONAL INJURY 310 Airplane 315 Airplane Product Liability 320 Assault, Libel & Slander 330 Federal Employers' Liability 340 Marine 345 Marine Product Liability 350 Motor Vehicle 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability 360 Other Personal Injury CIVIL RIGHTS 441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing/ Accommodations 444 Welfare 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other 440 Other Civil Rights	PERSONAL INJUR 362 Personal Injury- Med. Maipractice 365 Personal Injury- Product Liability 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPER 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending 380 Other Personal Property Damage 385 Property Damage Product Liability PRISONER PETITIO 510 Motions to Vacat Sentence Habeas Corpus: 530 General 535 Death Penalty 540 Mandamus & Oti 550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Condition	TY O NS O O O	610 Agriculture 620 Other Food & Drug 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 630 Liquor Laws 640 R.R. & Truck 650 Airline Regs. 660 Occupational Safety/Health 690 Other LABOR 710 Fair Labor Standards Act 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations 730 Labor/Mgmt.Reporting & Disclosure Act 740 Railway Labor Act 790 Other Labor Litigation 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	□ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 □ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS □ 820 Copyrights □ 830 Patent □ 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY □ 861 HIA (1395ff) □ 862 Black Lung (923) □ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) □ 864 SSID Title XVI □ 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS □ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) □ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	400 State Reapportionment 410 Antitrust 430 Banks and Banking 450 Commerce 460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations 480 Consumer Credit 490 Cable/Sat TV 810 Selective Service 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 890 Other Statutory Actions 891 Agricultural Acts 892 Economic Stabilization Act 893 Environmental Matters 894 Energy Allocation Act 900Appeal of Fee Determination Act 900Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
№1 Original □ 2 R	Cite the U.S. Civil Sta	Appellate Court tute under which you a	Reo	nstated or another spened (speci:	ferred from er district fy) 6 Multidist Litigation al statutes unless diversity):	
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	Brief description of ca	IS A CLASS ACTION		Sections / DEMANDS	CHECK YES only JURY DEMAND	if demanded in complaint:
VIII. RELATED CASI		JUDGE			DOCKET NUMBER	
DATE		SIGNATURE OF AT	TORNEY	OF RECORD		
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	806	philip - o	elier	. ;		
RECEIPT # A	MOUNT	APPLYING IFP		JUDGE	MAG. JUI	DGE